Manufacture of Glass Foils

curves for the dependence of the thickness of the glass foils on the drawing rate, temperature, height of the level of the glass mass above the slot and on the width of the slot are shown in Figs. 2-5. The simultaneous drawing of several strips of glass foil of up to 40 mm width is shown in Fig. 6. Strips of glass foil with a width of 500 mm and a thickness of up to 10 μ are drawn at an installation of the MKhTI. Such an installation has a daily output of 1,500 kg of glass foil. There are 6 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

3573
S/020/62/143/002/014/022
B104/B102

15.2120

AUTHORS: Tolkachnik, S. V., and Rostokinskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Deformation of thin fitted glass plates (films) under the action of uniform stress

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 2, 1962, 327 - 330

TEXT: In an effort to derive formulas for the strength of thin glass plates, the authors studied the conditions of fitting and deforming such plates under uniform stress. Proceeding from Karman's equations

$$\frac{D}{h}\nabla\nabla w = L(w, \Phi) + \frac{p}{h};$$
$$\frac{1}{E}\nabla\nabla\Phi = -\frac{1}{2}L(w, w), \qquad (1)$$

$$L(w, \Phi) = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial\varphi^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial\varphi^2}\right)\frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial r^2} - 2\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial\varphi}\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial w}{\partial\varphi}\right); \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/3

(S. P. Timoshenko, Theory of Plates and Shells, N.-Y., 1959), the two ways of fitting thin glass plates, as shown in Fig. 1, were investigated. The results obtained with boundary conditions allowing for the sliding of fixed glass plates (Fig. 1b) are in good agreement with experimental data. Under these boundary conditions, maximum stress is reached in the center of the plate, which is consistent with the kind of plate destruction. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

PRESENTED: May 3, 1961, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

Fig. 1. Stress diagram of thin glass plates.
Legend: (a) fixed; (b) sliding.

89748

S/072/61/000/003/001/003
B105/B206

15.2120

AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, I. I., Professor, Rostokinskiy, V. V., Yelinek, V. I.

TITLE: Method of determining tear and elasticity of glass foils

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 3, 1961, 8-11

TEXT: A method of continuous drawing of glass foils to a thickness of 1 μ and less was elaborated and introduced at the kafedra tekhnologii stekla (Department of Glass Technology) of the Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical and Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev). In this paper, the authors mention the first results of studies on elaborating the determination method of some physical properties of glass foils, i.e., tear and elasticity. Glass foils were tested for bending by means of compressed air, the diameters of the inserted foils being 10, 15, 20, and 30 mm. The pressure was measured with an accuracy of ±0.02 atm, the bending with an accuracy of ±2μ. The spread of values of rupture

Card 1/7

pressures P and bendings f for foils of window glass of 25μ thickness and 20 mm diameter is characterized by the distribution curves $\varrho(P)$ and $\varrho(f)$ (Figs. 2,3). The values for drawing up these diagrams were determined by the following formulas: $\varrho(P) = \frac{1}{N}\left(\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta P}\right)$, $\varrho(P)$ being the distribution function; N the number of tests (in this case 75); ΔN the number of tests with results within the interval of pressures from P up to $P+\Delta P$; ΔP the selected interval of pressures (in this case 0.4 atm). The tests with glass foils were made with glass of two different compositions (aluminum-magnesium glass (1) and aluminum-calcium glass (2)). The dependence of bending on pressure was compared with similar values for foils of mica, cellophane and insulation paper of the same thickness (Fig. 4). The dependence of the reduced rupture pressure on the thickness of foils is shown in Fig. 5 for glasses No. 1 and No. 2. The tear resistance $\sigma_{o\ max}$ of the thin elastic plates which are rigidly clamped can be calculated by means of formula 2: $\sigma_{o\ max} = 0.423\sqrt[3]{E\left(\frac{P \cdot a}{h}\right)^2}$, E being Young's modulus

in atm; h the thickness of the plate (foil) in cm; a the clamping radius of the plate in cm; P the pressure in atm; $\sigma_{o\ max}$ the maximum stress in the center in atm. Observations showed that glass foils broke in the center. Young's modulus is determined according to the formula by Ye. F. Pichugin: $E = \sum E_i m_i$, E_i being Young's modulus for every oxide present in the glass; m_i the mole fraction of each component. The congruence of the calculated values of the rupture stresses σ_{rupt}, which were determined for various diameters of the clamped round samples, is described as being satisfactory (Table 2). The calculated dependence of the tear resistance of glass foils on their thickness is shown in Fig. 7 for glasses no. 1 and no. 2. The authors finally state that they have elaborated a method of determining the rupture pressure and rupture flexure of rigidly clamped glass foils, which allows to make a comparative estimation of their mechanical properties; comparative determinations of rupture pressure and rupture flexure of foils of various thicknesses were made for two glass compositions; the applicability of formula 2 was shown for an approximate estimation of the strength of glass foils, and it was stated that the strength of glass foils increased rapidly at a reduction of their

thickness, starting from about 100μ. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

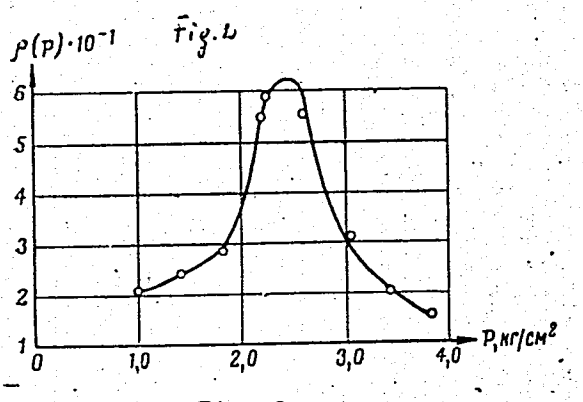


Fig. 2

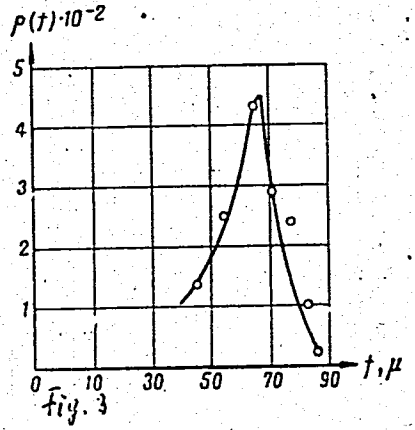
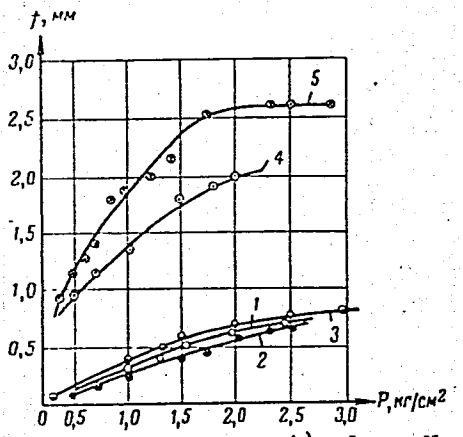
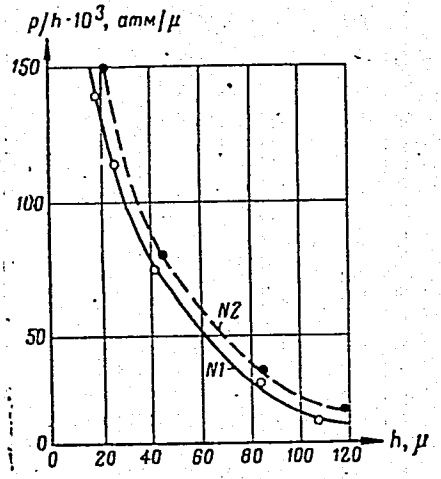


Fig. 3

Method of determining tear and elasticity...



Legend to Fig. 4: 1) glass No. 1, thickness 25μ; 2) glass No. 2, thickness 25μ; 3) mica muscovite, thickness 25μ; 4) insulation paper, thickness 30μ; 5) cellophane, thickness 30μ.

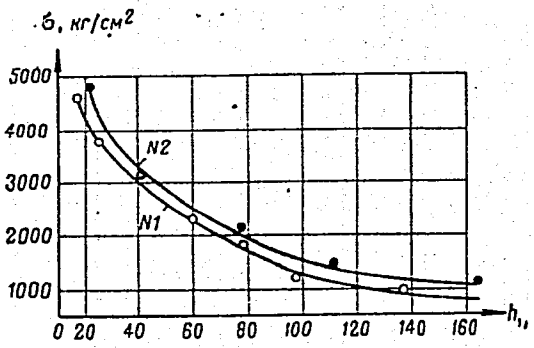


Legend to Fig. 5: N1 = glass No. 1, N2 = glass No. 2.

Card 5/7

Method of determining tear and elasticity...

Legend to Fig. 7:
N1 = glass No. 1, N2 = glass No. 2.



Card 6/7

Method of determining tear and elasticity...

Legend to Table 2: a) diameter of the clamped sample, mm; b) rupture pressure (mean value from 15 measurements), atm; c) value of σ_{rupt} calculated according to Eq. (2), atm; d) deviation of σ_{rupt} from the arithmetical mean.

Таблица 2

a Диаметр заделки в мм	b Разрывное давление (среднее из 15 измерений) в кг/см²	c Величина $\sigma_{разр}$, рассчитанная по формуле (2), в кг/см²	d Отклонение $\sigma_{разр}$ от среднеарифм. величины* в %
30	1,2	3,100	9,35
20	2,56	3,780	10,5
15	3,0	3,500	2,5
10	4,1	3,300	3,5

Card 7/7

TOLKACHNIK, S.V.; ROSTOKINSKIY, V.V.

Deformation of a squeezed thin glass plate (film) under a uniformly distributed load. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:327-330 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimo-tekhnicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Deformations(Mechanics))
(Elastic plates and shells)

ROSTOKINSKIY, V. V.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of conditions of the formation of film glass and study of several of its properties." Minsk, 1961. 14 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist and Professional Education Belorussian SSR, Belo Polytechnic Inst imeni I. V. Stalin); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 244)

USSR/Diseases in Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Arachno-Entoms.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54953.

Author : Rostomashvili, A.
Inst : Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences.
Title : Botfly Control in Sheep Husbandry of the Georgian SSR.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Gruz. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i vet., 1957, No 1, 31-33.

Abstract: Methods treating sheep and koshars with hexachloran are described.

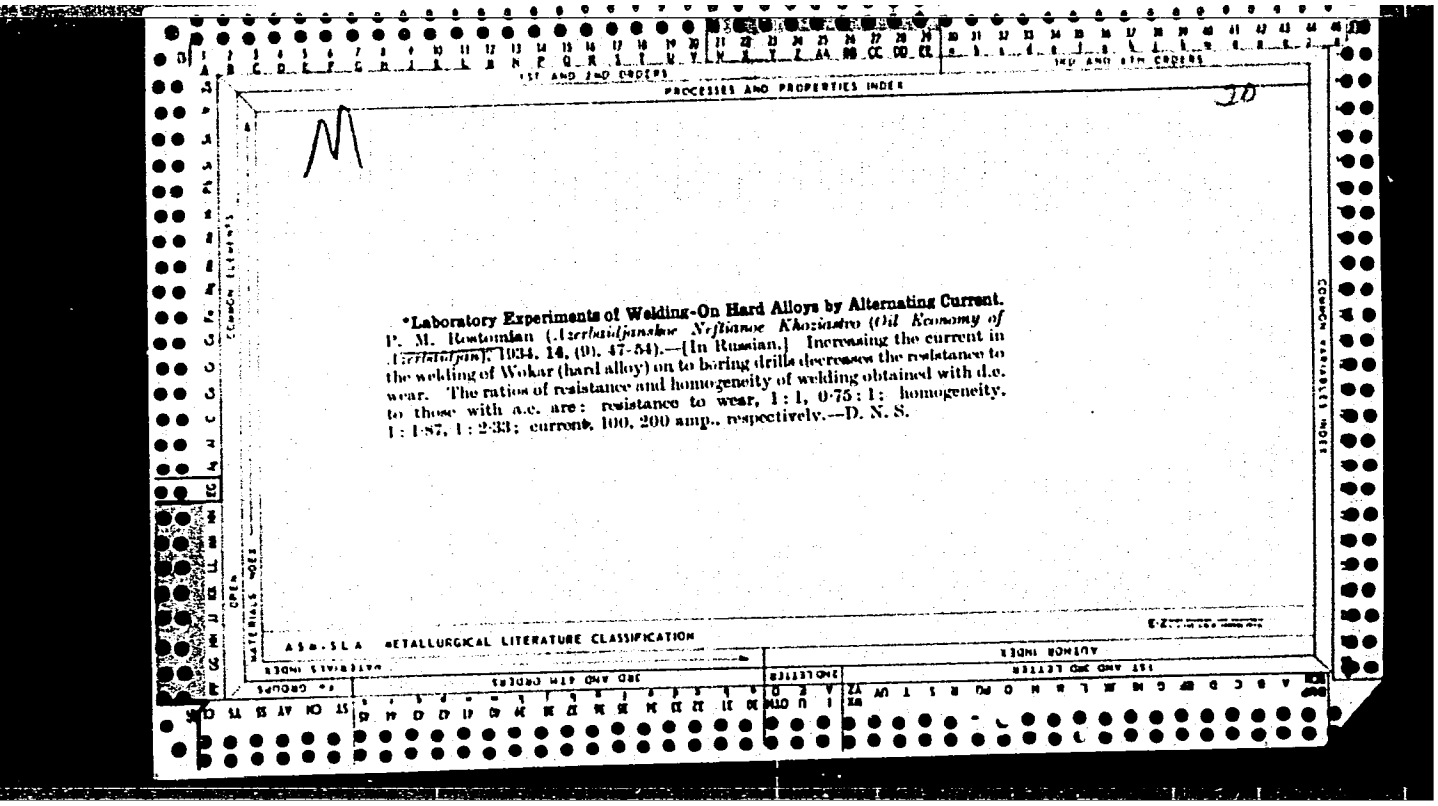
Card : 1/1

18

KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., prof.; ROSTOKINSKIY, V.V.; YELINEK, V.I.

Method of determining breaking and elastic characteristics of films of glass. Stek. i ker. 18 no. 3:8-11 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Glass--Testing)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

30

*Laboratory Experiments of Welding-On Hard Alloys by Alternating Current. P. M. Rostomian (*Azerbaidjanskoe Neftianoe Khoziaistvo* (*Oil Economy of Azerbaidjan*), 1934, 14, (9), 47-54).—[In Russian.] Increasing the current in the welding of Wokar (hard alloy) on to boring drills decreases the resistance to wear. The ratios of resistance and homogeneity of welding obtained with d.c. to those with a.c. are: resistance to wear, 1 : 1, 0·75 : 1; homogeneity, 1 : 1·87, 1 : 2·33; current, 100, 200 amp., respectively.—D. N. S.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

OSTAPENKO, K.A.; KOROPOV, V.M.; POLUKHIN, F.S.; SHUBINA, N.G.; KANYAGIN, V.I.; ZINCHENKO, A.V.; ROSTOMASHVILI, A.; GOGILASHVILI, V.; KURASHVILI, S.; SIKORSKIY, A.

Information and brief news. Veterinariia 41 no.2:119-126 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

MANDZHGALADZE, R.N., otv. red.; DZHANGAVADZE, O.Sh., red.;
KVANCHAKHADZE, G.Sh., red.; KIPIANI, S.P., red.;
KURASHVILI, M.Ye., red.; MDINARADZE, V.L., red.;
ROKVA, V.A., red.; ROSTOMBEKOVA, N.V., red.;
KHERODINASHVILI, A.Z., red.

[Materials of the scientific session dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the Institute on June 4th - 6th, 1964] Materialy nauchnoi sessii, posviashchennoi 35-letiiu instituta, 4-6 iiunia 1964 g. Tbilisi, 1964. 110 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Gruzinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy. 2. Gruzinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.

F

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology.
Sanitary Microbiology of Soil.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19526

Author : Rostombekova, N. V.
Inst : Not given
Title : Haptene Reaction in Hygienic Investigations of the Soil

Orig Pub : Gigiyena i sanitariya, 1957, No 6, 74-76

Abstract : The author did not discover a strict specific reaction with haptene in soil investigation for the presence of bacteria of the intestinal group; as a consequence, he recommends it as a method supplementing the classical bacteriological method. -- S. N. Nikitin

Card 1/1

Rostombekova, N. V.

ROSTOMBEKOVA, N.V., aspirant

Haptene reaction in hygienic evaluation of soil. Gig. i san. 22 no.6:74-76 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny Tbilisskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(SOIL, microbiology,
determ., haptene reaction (Rus))
(MICROORGANISMS,
in soil, eterm., haptene reaction (Rus))

ROSTOMBEKOVA, N. V.

Role of water, vegetables and greens in the distribution of helminthosis. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 18 no.4:467-472 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

(Helminthology)

[illegible], [illegible] ., TAKTAKISHVILI, S. P., [illegible]ALADZE, A. [illegible]., [illegible]LISHVILI, [illegible].,
[illegible], P. I., [illegible]ZIYA, P. T., [illegible]ALOBLISHVILI, YA. [illegible]., KODIYA, [illegible]. I.

"On the study of organized nutrition of various age-related and industrial groups of population of the Georgian SSR."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.; ROSTOMBEKOVA, N.V.

Georgian Society of Hygienists. Sov.zdrav. 17 no.2:60-63 F '58.
(MIRA 13:1)

(GEORGIA--PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETIES)

ROSTOMBEKOVA, N.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Physical and hygienic characteristics of the occupational and academic activity of students in trade schools for turners. Gig.i san. 24 no.8:75-77 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.
(VOCATIONAL EDUCATION)

Name: ROSTOMBEKOVA, N. V.

Dissertation: Role of environmental sanitation in the spread of certain enteric infections; from material pertaining to Kaspi District

Degree: Cand Med Sci

Affiliation: Tiflis State Med Inst

Defense Date, Place: 1956, Tiflis

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 48, 1956

Affiliation: Defended at Publication

ROSTOMBEKOVA, N.V.

Physicians study the history of medicine. Sov.zdrav. 16 no.6:61-62 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(MEDICINE--HISTORY)

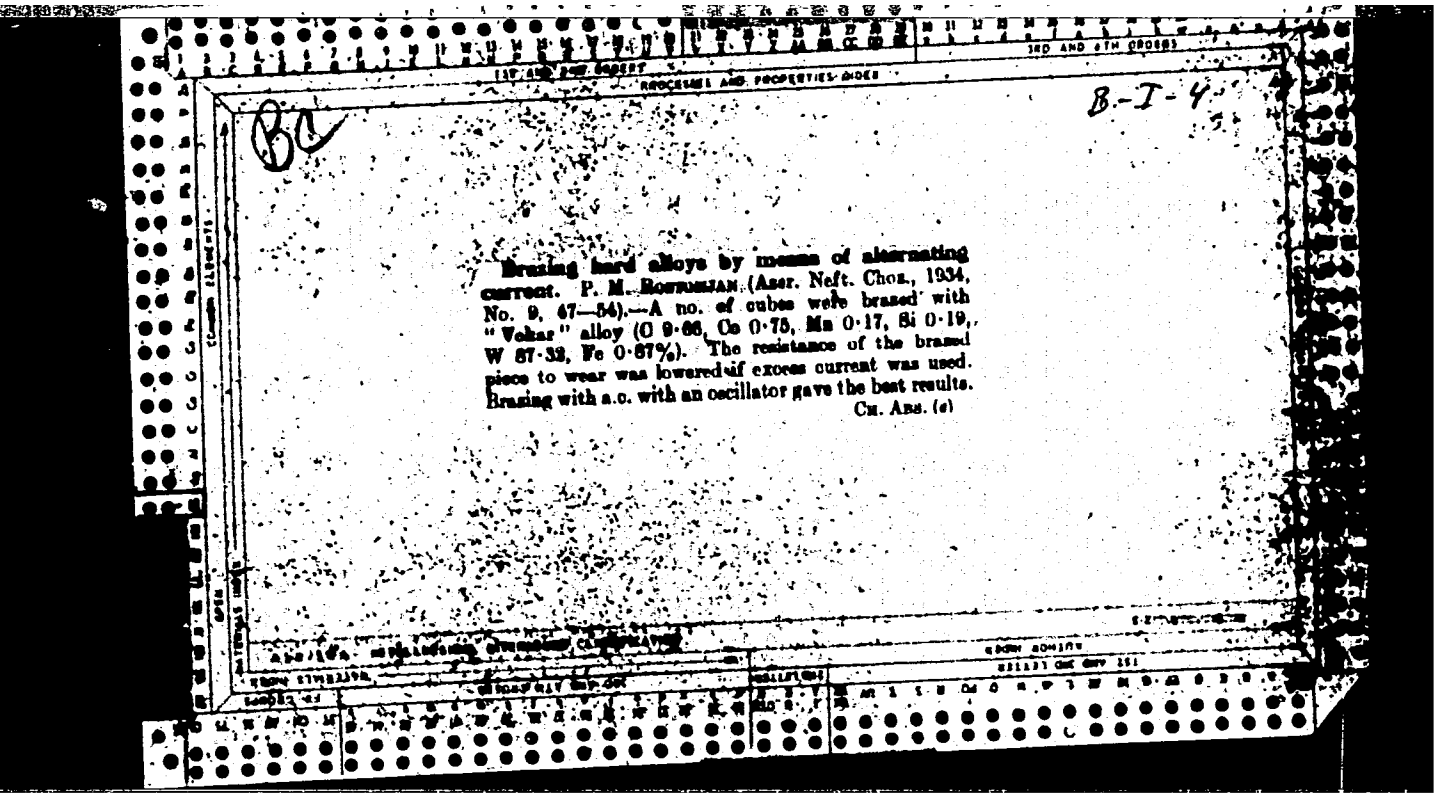
KESTOMBEKOVA, A. V.

PITSKHELAURI, ..., professor; [redacted], nauchnyy sotrudnik

First Congress of Georgian Hygienists. Gig. i san., 22 no.6:83-87 Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

MNDZHOYAN, O.L.; ROSTOMBEKYAN, V.Kh.

Furfuryl acetate. Sint. geterotsikl. soed. no.3:76-78 '58 (MIRA 13:3)
(Acetic acid) (Furfuryl alcohol)



B-I-4

Brazing hard alloys by means of alternating current. P. M. ROSTISLIAN. (Aser. Neft. Chos., 1934, No. 9, 47—54).—A no. of cubes were brazed with "Volkar" alloy (C 9·66, Co 0·75, Mn 0·17, Si 0·19, W 87·32, Fe 0·87%). The resistance of the brazed piece to wear was lowered if excess current was used. Brazing with a.c. with an oscillator gave the best results.

Cu. Abs. (e)

ROSTOMOV, G.D.

Calculation methods of the modulus of flow in drainage systems of the Kolkhida Lowland. Trudy Tbil. NIGMI no.10: 182-193 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

ROSTOMOV, G. D.

ROSTOMOV, G. D. "A Method of Calculating the Cloudburst Runoff from Small Reservoirs in the Caucasus." Moscow Inst of Water Economy Engineers imeni V. R. Vil'yams. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956,

ROSTOMOVA, L. T.

Hemopoiesis in diabetes mellitus in connection with its treatment with sulfanilamide preparations. Terap. arkh. 34 no.5: 66-70 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. K. S. Virsaladze) Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(DIABETES) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)
(SULFANILAMIDES)

ROSTOMASHVILI, A. P.

Bakradze, B. M. and Rostomashvili, A. P.- "Experiments in the contamination of Georgian sheep with 'infectious galactia'", Trudy Gruz. nauch.-issled. vet. opyt. stantsii, Vol. X, 1948, p. 81- 0, (Resume in Georgian)

SO: U-4034, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

KUSTUNASHVILI, N. P.

Dissertation: "The Fight Against Ornithodorous Lahorensis Neumann in Range Sheep Raising in the Georgian SSR." Cand Vet Sci, Yerevan Zooveterinary Inst, 9 Jun 54. Kommunist, Yerevan, 15 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

ANTONOVA, R.A.; BARKHUDAROV, E.M.; ZHVANIYA, B.P.; ROSTOMASNVILI, G.I.; TSINTSADZE, N.L.

Interaction of shock waves. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.9:1137-1138 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACC NR: AR6016149 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/A019/A019

41
B

AUTHOR: Rostomyan, A. G.; Bezirganyan, P. A.

TITLE: Dependence of the reflecting part of a crystal analyzer and the width of a spectral line on the shape and dimensions of the x-ray source. Communication I.

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11A219

REF SOURCE: Yerevani amalsaran. Gitakan tegekagir, Uch. zap. Yerevansk. un-t, v. 93, 1964, 9-19

TOPIC TAGS: x ray spectrum, spectral line, spectrum analyzer, spectrometer, crystal detector, x ray diffraction

ABSTRACT: The geometrical shape of the sections of the first and second crystals of a two-crystal spectrometer participating in the formation of a monochromatic diffraction image of the spectral line, ans also the width and shape of this line were investigated, on the basis of the kinematic theory of x rays, as functions of the dimensions of the source, the equality or inequality of the reflection orders n_1 or n_2, and the sign of n_2. It is shown, in particular, that in the case of a point-like source the effective part of the first crystal, and also of the stationary second crystal in the position $(n_1 - n_2)$ is for $n_1 = n_2$ a circle whose radius depends on the diffraction angle and on the distance of the first crystal from the source; the effective part of the stationary second crystal in the position $(n_1 - n_2)$ is a point for $n_1 \neq n_2$ and for all the positions (n_1, n_2). In position $(n_1, -n_2)$ with $n_1 \neq n_2$,

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L 32064-66

ACC NR: AR6016149

the second crystal does not improve the quality of the spectral line. The angular width of the line, obtained by the formula $\Delta\rho = (\Delta\rho)_{1,1} - (\Delta\rho)_{1,-1}$ is larger than its natural width. M. Blokhin. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2

L 13623-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD
ACCESSION NR: AP3003101 S/0056/63/044/006/1806/1810

58
57

AUTHOR: Grigorov, N. L.; Yerofeyeva, I. N.; Murzin, V. S.; Mishchenko, L. G.; Rapoport, I. D.; Rostomyan, B. O.; Sobinyakov, V. A.; Titenkov, A. F.

19

TITLE: Energy spectrum of nuclear-active particles at 3260 m above sea level

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiziki, v. 44, no. 6, 1963, 1806-1810

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear-active particle spectrum, high energy atomic interactions

ABSTRACT: The energy spectrum of nuclear-active particles at 3260 m above sea level was studied with an ionization calorimeter. The possible distortion of the spectrum by instrumental effects was reduced by adding the ionization in the ten upper rows of chambers. The effect of incidence of groups of nuclearactive particles on the array was avoided by selecting only those events in which one particle strikes the array. Simultaneous passage of several particles through the apparatus was excluded by considering only the events due to nuclear particles without accompaniment in air. A total of 351 events was found in which a sharply delimited core of an electron-nuclear shower was visible in the calorimeter, and the integral energy spectrum of the nuclear-active particles was plotted. In the

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003101

energy range between 200 and 2000 GeV the integral energy spectrum can be approximated by a power law with exponent 1.92, with a statistical error of 5--7% and with a methodological uncertainty of 0.05. It is concluded that in this energy range the exponents of the nuclear-active particle spectrum, the spectrum of bursts from single nuclear-active particles in ionization chambers, and of the energy spectrum of electron-photon cascades produced in nuclear interactions coincide, meaning that the mean inelasticity factor in nuclear interactions remains constant in the energy range under consideration. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and one formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 08Jan63 DATE ACQ: 23Jul63 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

AKOPYAN, A.N.; ASLAMAZYAN, V.S.; ROSTOMYAN, I.M.

Chemistry of divinylacetylene and its halo derivatives. Part 16: Structure of polytetrachlorohexatriene and some of its reactions. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no.2:55-61 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

AKOPYAN, A.N.; ASLAMAZYAN, V.S.; ROSTOMYAN, I.M.

Chemistry of divinylacetylene and its halo derivatives. Part 14: Isomerization of trans-2,3,4,5-tetrachloro-1,3,5-hexatriene to a cis-modification with subsequent dimerization, diene synthesis, and sulfone formation. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3143-3144 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

GYUL'BUDAGYAN, L.V.; ARSHAKYAN, R.Sh.; ROSTOMYAN, I.M.; MANUKYAN, Zh.P.

New derivatives of 4-quinaldinol. Report No.7: 6-alkoxy derivatives of 3-(p-methoxybenzyl)- and 3(p-ethoxybenzyl)-4-quinaldinol. Report No.7: 6-Alkoxy derivatives of 3-(p-methoxybenzyl)- and 3-(p-ethoxybenzyl)-4-quinaldinols. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 15 no.5:489-492 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

(Quinolinol)

ROSTOMYAN, K. Ye.

"Problems of the Parallel Operation of a Rural Hydroelectric Power Station With a Large Scale Energy System on Conditions as Present in the Armenian SSR." 27 Apr '54.

Dissertation for the degree of Cand. Tech. Sci. at the All-Union Inst. for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture.

Official opponents were: Dr. Tech. Sci., Prof. D. A. Gorodskiy and Cand. of Tech. Sci. Ye. L. Shats.

ROSTOMYAN, K.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Use of electric equipment for removing manure on livestock farms. Mekh.i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 16 no.5:48-51 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Armyanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii.
(Farm mechanization) (Electricity in agriculture)

ROSTOMYAN, K.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Over-all mechanization and automation of heavy work in stock-breeding by using automatic devices. Trudy Arm. nauch.-issl. inst.zhiv. i vet. 4:131-148 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Farm mechanization) (Stock and stockbreeding)

YESAYAN, N.A.; ROSTOMYAN, M.A.

Effect of γ-aminobutyric acid on the level of catechol amines in the blood. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 36 no.5:307-309 '63
(MIRA 17:7)

YESAYAN, N.A.; ROSTOMYAN, M.A.

Adrenalinelike substances in the blood during a conditioned pain reflex and internal inhibition. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.3:35-44 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:10)

ROSTOMYAN M G

AUTHORS: Babayan, Kh. P., Marutyan, N. A., Matevosyan, K. A., Rostomyan, M. G. 56-1-36/56

TITLE: Two Cases of the Disintegration of a Hyperfragment (Dva sluchaya raspada giperfragmenta)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 1, pp. 231-232 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a pile of Ilford (Il'ford)-G-5 - emulsion-layers irradiated in the stratosphere the authors discovered the disintegration of a heavy hyperfragment with the flying off of an energy-rich proton; this hyperfragment was interpreted as F_Λ or N_Λ. Furthermore a mesonic disintegration of a hyperfragment was discovered in this pile. Case I: A multiple-charged hyperfragment (R = 127 μ) flies out of a star 15 + 2n. The absence of δ-electrons at the end of the range and the narrowing of the trace show that the hyperfragment came to a standstill. From the length of the narrowing the charge was estimated to Z = 8 $\pm$ 2. The hyperfragment disintegrates at the end of its range into three charged particles. The behavior of these three particles is also given here. The following disintegration schemata of the

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Two Cases of the Disintegration of a Hyperfragment 56-1-36/56

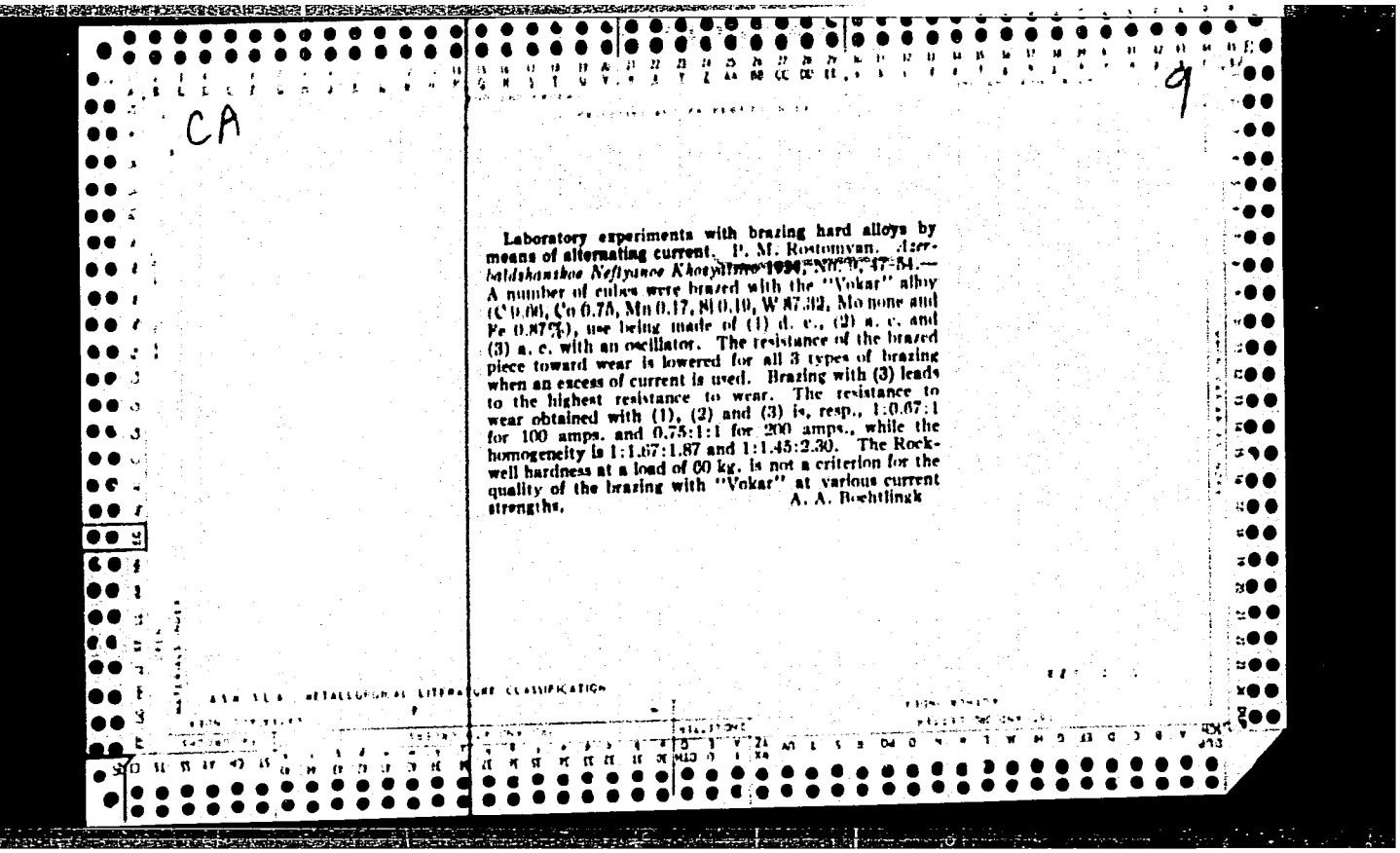
hyperfragment with positive bond energy of the Λ^0 particles are possible: ${}_{\Lambda}F^{18,19,20} \rightarrow d(t) + p(d,t) + p + C$, ${}_{\Lambda}Ne^{20,21} \rightarrow p(d,t) + p(d,t,He^3,He^4) + p + N(C)$. In the disintegration with participation of a neutral particle the possibility of a lighter hyperfragment is not out of the question. Case II: A light hyperfragment which disintegrates after 276 μ into 2 particles flies off a star of the type 21 + 8p. The scattering of the hyperfragment indicates a disintegration in the position of rest and the charge was estimated with Z = 2 to 3. The trace is produced by a pion with the energy (32 $\pm$ 5,0) MeV. The kinematic analysis of the case furnishes the schemata ${}_{\Lambda}He^5 \rightarrow p + \pi^- + He^4 + Q_1$; ${}_{\Lambda}Li^{7,8} \rightarrow p + \pi^- + Li^{6,7} + Q_2$, where $Q_1 = Q_2 = (39,0 \pm 5,0)$ MeV applies. There are 2 figures and 6 references.

ASSOCIATION: Physical Institute AN Armenian SSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR)

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2



CA

9

Laboratory experiments with brazing hard alloys by means of alternating current. P. M. Rostomyan. *Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Armyanskoi SSR, Seriya Tekhnicheskikh Nauk* 1956, No. 9, 47-54.—A number of cubes were brazed with the "Vokar" alloy (C 0.00, Co 0.75, Mn 0.17, Si 0.10, W 87.32, Mo none and Fe 0.87%), use being made of (1) d. c., (2) a. c. and (3) a. c. with an oscillator. The resistance of the brazed piece toward wear is lowered for all 3 types of brazing when an excess of current is used. Brazing with (3) leads to the highest resistance to wear. The resistance to wear obtained with (1), (2) and (3) is, resp., 1:0.67:1 for 100 amps. and 0.75:1:1 for 200 amps., while the homogeneity is 1:1.67:1.87 and 1:1.45:2.30. The Rockwell hardness at a load of 60 kg. is not a criterion for the quality of the brazing with "Vokar" at various current strengths.

A. A. Boehtlingk

Rostomian, P. M. Lopukhin, E. B., and Amirkhanov, Kh. I., "On the Possibility of Applying the Thermal Method to the Coring of Oil Boreholes." Trudy Azerbaidzhanskogo Filiala Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Baku, Fiziko-Khimich. Seriia, vol. 3, No. 38, 1938, pp. 19-36.

ROSTOMYAN, P. M.

Rostomyan, P. M. - "The relationship among the speed of cutting, the power used in chisel cutting, and the dispersion of the particles formed", Izvestiya Akad. nauk Azerbaydzh. SSR, 1949, No. 2, p. 50-56, (Resume in Azerbaijani), - Bibliog: 8 items.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

1. ROSTOMYAN, P. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Condensation

7. Condensation of water vapors in a well. Trudy Inst.fiz. i mat. AN Azerb.SSR no. 5, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Significance of the surface of rock particles formed in drilling.
Trudy Azerb. ind.inst. no.8:65-69 '54. (MLRA 9:10)
(Oil well drilling)

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Physical factors in the choice of rock breaking methods by planetary gear machinery. Ugol' 30 no.8:34-37 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Boring)

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Electrochemical Manufacturing. Electrodeposition. Chemical Sources of Electrical Current, I-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62180

Author: Belen'kiy, M. S., Rostomyan, P. M.

Institution: None

Title: Development of a Method for Rapid Evaluation of the Quality of Activated Pyrolusite

Original Periodical: Tr. Azerb. industr. in-te, 1956, No 12, 118-122; Azerbaijani resumé

Abstract: There is proposed a rapid method for evaluating the quality of activated pyrolusite (GAP) based on the dependence of the thermal effect (TE) of the reaction taking place in a galvanic cell upon the quality of GAP. To determine TE the cell is immersed up to the neck of the jar into a calorimeter filled with water and after the thermal equilibrium has been reached the circuit is closed over an 0.5 ohm resistance located outside of the calorimeter. Evaluation of quality of GAP is provided by the amount of heat generated within 10-16 minutes.

Card 1/1

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

93-57-7-3/22

AUTHOR: Rostomyan, P.M.

TITLE: The Rock Breakup Process in Oil Well Drilling (O protsesse razrusheniya porod pri burenii)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 7, pp 9-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A better knowledge of the rock breakup process taking place in oil well drilling is very important for the further development of drilling techniques. The problem of how to determine the mechanical properties of rocks and evaluate the process of their breakup has not yet been resolved. Some Soviet scientists [Refs. 3,4,5] state that hardness is the mechanical property of rocks which best fulfills drilling requirements. V.S. Fedorov [Ref. 7] states that rock hardness should be determined by a method which evokes the same rock resistance as encountered by bits in the formations they are designated for. Here V.S. Fedorov repeats the conclusions arrived at by N.S. Uspenskiy [Ref.8] in 1924, A.F. Sukhanov and B.M. Skoryy [Ref. 9]

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in 1933, and by Fedorov himself [Ref. 10] in 1937. A.F. Sukhanov [Ref. 11] classified rock hardness on the basis of resistance to drilling and blasting, but his values need correcting since actual drilling conditions differ from standard conditions. A.P. Dukhnin's method for determining rock hardness is based on similar principles and V.S. Fedorov finds it impracticable. The author concludes that the method of P.A. Rebinder and N.A. Kalinovskiy [Ref. 6] for the determination of rock hardness is best since this method evaluates hardness by the amount of energy it takes to break the rock into new units and is applicable to rock breakup under any conditions regardless of hit type or drilling method. The author suggests that the size of cuttings, i.e., the dispersion of cuttings should characterize the rock breakup process and the crushing quality of bits. This view is not

entirely shared by Soviet scientists. I.A. Ter-Grigor'yan [Ref. 4] and I.A. Ostroushko [Ref. 12] do not even discuss this subject and at the All-Union Conference of Oil Workers only A.F. Afanas'yev [Ref. 13] mentions that the size of cuttings decreases when the crushing elements of the bits begins to show wear. V.A. Rogozinskiy [Ref. 14' and P.A. Rebinder and their co-workers [Ref. 15] turn their attention to this subject and L.A. Shreyner [Ref. 3] does not consider the size of cuttings a factor of rock breakup efficiency. Ye. F. Epshteyn [Ref. 5] attempts to identify drilling with dispersion of cuttings, but this is erroneous since drilling is only accompanied by dispersion of cuttings and is not dispersion. Nevertheless, rules which tie in drilling quality with size of cuttings have been established [Refs. 16,17,18]. The author concludes that the size of cuttings is a stable factor of the rock breakup process and as such can be used in determining the quality of bits and

consequently in selecting the most suitable bits for any formation. Furthermore, the size of cuttings may also indicate the power consumption in the breakup process and enable more effective utilization of power. In view of the above data designers should aim to design bits which will drill with minimum power and maximum efficiency. There are 2 tables and 27 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 1. Drilling-Techniques

ROSTOMYAN,P.M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Elements of the xxxxxy theory of rock destruction in boring." Baku, 1958, 8 pp (Min of Higher Education xxx USSR. Azerbaydzhan Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst im M. Azizbekov) 150 copies (KL, 29-58, 133)

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

New classification of rocks and evaluation of factors determining their desintegration in drilling. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.11:43-48 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. Azizbekova.
(Rocks--Classification and nomenclature)

RAMAZANDZADE, M.G.; ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Determining the age of oil by its thermal energy. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no.2:19-22 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Petroleum geology)

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Determining the amount of energy required for the destruction of rocks by means of logging. Izv. vys. uchab. zav.; neft' i gaz no.4: 19-26 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Logging (Geology))

RAMAZANZADE, M.G.; ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

A physical method for determining the absolute age of sedimentary rocks. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.6:11-17 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Local desintegration of hard rocks in drilling. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.11:43-48 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova. (Boring)

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Theoretical data on the effect of weight and wear of the cutting parts of a bit on the mechanical drilling speed. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.6:47-50 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.
(Oil well drilling)

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Energy producing aspect of the formation of sedimentary deposits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.1:114-116 '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

"Realization" factor of fissures in analyzing the power aspect of rock disintegration in drilling. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no. 12:113-116 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Determining the absolute time of the formation of gas pools.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.7:9-13 '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova.
(Gas, Natural—Geology)

RAMAZANZADE, M.G.; ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Effect of a change in the energy of oil on local geothermal anomalies in oil fields. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.7:15-20 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.

Theoretical conclusion on the relationship between the mechanical drilling rate and the axial load on the bit. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.3:33-38 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.
(Oil well drilling)

ROSTOMYAN, P.M.; RAMAZANZADE, M.G.

A factor determining changes in the geothermic depth in oil fields.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.10:21-25 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.
(Apsheron Peninsula---Oil fields---Thermal properties)

L 32963-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/T/EWP(e) IJP(c) RM/WH/WW
ACC NR: AP6016927 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0072/66/000/005/0017/0018

AUTHOR: Aslanova, M. S. (Doctor of chemical sciences); Rostomyan, R. M. (Engineer)

ORG: [Aslanova] All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fiberglass and Fiberglass-Reinforced Plastics (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekloplastikov i steklovolokna); [Rostomyan] Institute of Stone and Silicates, Yerevan (Institut Kamnya i silikatov)

TITLE: Mechanical properties of new types of alkali glass fibers based on Armenian perlites

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1966, 17-18

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, alkali, perlite, mechanical property, chemical stability, synthetic fiber

ABSTRACT: The authors study Armenian perlites. These perlites contain very little iron oxide but do have both sodium and potassium oxides which contribute to the chemical stability of glass. A series of glass specimens was founded using various ratios of perlite sand and additives to find optimum composition. As a result of these experiments new types of glass fibers are produced with an aluminomagnesium calcium-sodium-silicate composition. The mechanical properties and chemical stability of these materials are similar to those of fibers made of alkali-free aluminoboro-

UDC: 666.189.212.017

Card 1/2

L 32963-66

ACC NR: AP6016927

silicate glass. These new materials are highly resistant to acid and belong to the first hydrolytic class with respect to water resistance. The results show that glass fibers containing alkali metal oxides may be produced with properties as good as those of alkali-free glass. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

ROSTOMYAN, S.V.

Experimental mixed leptospira infection and the method of isolating initial cultures. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.8:111-117 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR.

ROSTOMYAN, S.V.

Antagonistic correlations between Leptospira of various serologic types. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.4:69-73 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR.

ROSTOMYAN, S.V.

Etiology and epizootiology of the leptospirosis of farm animals in the Armenian S.S.R. Veterinariia 41 no.4:43-45 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR.

ROSTOMYAN, S.V.

Human leptospirosis in the Armenian S.S.R. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.7:10-13 Jl '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR.

ROSTOMYAN, S.V.

Orientating reaction of agglutination-lysis for large scale studies of Leptospirae. Lab.delo 7 no.9:42-44 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS)

1. PIGULEVKIY, G. V., ROSTOMYAN, Ye M.

2. USSR (6 0)

4. Ricinoleic Acid

7. Preparation of oxide of ricinoleic acid. Zhur. ob. khim 22 no 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

ROSTOMYAN, V., inzh.

Change of the flow direction of the Arpa River into Lake Sevan and some problems in the operation of the Sevan-Razdan hydroelectric power plant cascade. Prom. Arm. 4 no.12:17-22 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Armenia--Hydroelectric power stations)
(Arpa-Chai River--Rivers--Regulation)

DUBININ, Nikolay Petrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZHUVUNOV, Petr Prokhorovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STOROZHEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POPOV, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; LAZAREV, Sergey Tikhonovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VLADILIN, Anatoliy Nikolayevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRASAVIN, Vasiliy Stepanovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PANCHENKO, Konstantin Petrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POPOV, Viktor Aleksandrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROSTOKUYEV, Ivan Sergeyevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHEMSHURINA, Ye.A., redaktor; CVANOVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov. Pod red. N.P.Dubinina. Izd. 3-e. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 564 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Metals) (Metalwork)

ROSTOROTSKIY, A.N., inzh.

Remarks on the quality of manufactured equipment. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.5:39 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Prokhladnenskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

ROSTOSHINSKIY, M.S., kand.

Effect of the electrode material on the fatigue-resistance of steel in hard facing in carbon dioxide. Svar. proizv. no.6:11-13 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.

SAHKHOSH'YAN, G.N.; BARANOV, M.S.; ROSTOSHINSKIY, M.S.; ORLOVSKIY, V.I.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Repair techniques and equipment for repairing automobiles; practices of Moscow automobile repair shops] Tekhnologiia remonta i prisposobleniia dlia remonta avtomobilei; iz opyta moskovskikh avtoremontnykh predpriiatii. Izd.2-oe. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp.lit-ry, 1957. 10 p.

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.

(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

ROSTOSHINSKIY, M.S., inzh.

Possibility of using the VSG-3A rectifier for welding in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. Svar.proizv. no.7:35-36 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)
(Electric current rectifiers)

S/135/62/000/007/007/010
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Rostoshinskiy, M. S., Engineer

TITLE: On the possibility of using the ВСГ-3А (VSG-3A) rectifier for welding in CO_2

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1962, 35 - 36

TEXT: The author with the participation of Candidate of Technical Sciences N. I. Dotsenko, Engineer Z. A. Krichevskiy and Technician V. G. Tobias, investigated at the NIIAT welding laboratory the possibility of using rectifier VSG-3A for welding in CO_2. The rectifier operates on a single-phase full wave circuit with a central point. The power source is a set of 3 rectifiers. The high sides of the stepdown transformer are "star" or "triangle"-connected to the three-phase current network. The output sides of the rectifier are connected in series and the bridges of the network sides of the transformer are positioned correspondingly. Thus the required welding voltage is obtained. Depending on the position of the bridges on the panel 6.6; 6; 4.5 and 3.5 v rectified voltage can be produced at a full load. Welding was performed with 0.8 - 1.4 mm

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S/135/62/000/007/007/010
A006/A101

On the possibility of...

diameter wire on semi-automatic device A-547P (A-547r) and on the УАНФ-5НИИАТ (UANF-5 NIIAT) unit. It was found that rectifier VSG-3A can be used for welding and hardfacing in CO_2 on 175 - 200 amps current. Experimental assimilation of the rectifier at several plants yielded good results. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NII avtotransporta (Scientific Research Institute of Automobile Transportation)

Card2/2

L 53879-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5014894 UR/0135/65/000/006/0011/0013 30 21 B

621.791.92: 621.315.618

AUTHOR: Rostoshinskiy, M. S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Effect of electrode material on the fatigue strength of steel for the case of carbon dioxide-shielded arc welding 18 18

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1965, 11-13

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue strength, carbon dioxide shielded welding, wire electrode, machine part, torsional flexure, arc welding, weldment

ABSTRACT: The welding of various machine parts with Sv-10Kh13, N-2Kh13, and N-30KhGSA wire electrodes of 1.6 mm diameter in a carbon dioxide atmosphere yields good filler metal with satisfactory mechanical properties. Since, however, the literature lacks data on the effect of such welding on the fatigue strength of the metal, the authors tested this effect on specimens of two steels commonly used in machine parts -- normalized steel 45 (0.47% C, 0.63% Mn, 0.24% Si, 0.18% Ni, 0.15% Cr, 0.029% S, 0.021% P) and steel 40Kh (0.42% C, 0.76% Mn, 0.26% Si, 0.95% Cr, 0.03% S, 0.03% P). The welding was performed in the presence of arc voltages of 20-21 volts and current intensities of

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L 53879-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014894

3

120-130 amperes, using commercial carbon dioxide as the shielding atmosphere. Before testing, the weldments and the fillet metal were ground and polished by the usual techniques. The finished specimens (21.5 mm diameter) were subjected to torsional flexing tests in a dynamic loading machine (50 cps, for 5 min). Test results showed that the use of N-2Kh13 and Sv-10Kh13 wire electrodes increases the fatigue strength 25-29% above that of the base metal of normalized steel 45. The use of N-30KhGSA wire electrode to weld specimens of steel 40Kh leads, after an initial improvement, to a decrease in the fatigue strength compared with the base metal. The composition of the material of the wire electrodes themselves is not specified in this article. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: NIIAT

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REV SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/091/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Sarkhosh'yan, G., Rostoshinskiy, M.

TITLE: A seminar on the mechanization of welding operations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 1, abstract 12E5 ("Avtomob. transport", 1961, no. 8, 54 - 55)

TEXT: At the Ivanovo Automobile Repair Plant of the GARO Trust a seminar was held pertaining to the state and outlooks of mechanization and automation of welding and building-up operations in automobile repair. The purpose of the seminar was to acquaint its participants with modern automatic and semi-automatic welding methods, employed in the auto repair industry, and to demonstrate these methods on the equipment of the Plant. The necessity is noted of centralizing the supply of the automobile repair plants with welding equipment and of improving the labor organization at these plants.

Ye. Terpugov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ROSTOSKY, L.

Jannasch, P. and Rostosky, L.

Separation of Palladium in Mineral Acid Solution by Hydrazine.

Ber., 1904, 37, 2441-2461

J. Chem. Soc., V. 88, p. 594

Hydrazine sulphate precipitates palladium quantitatively from hot mineral acid solutions, partly in the form of metal and partly as oxide. Palladium may thus be readily separated from the more electro-positive metals. In other cases, precipitation of the second metal may take place owing to the catalytic action of the precipitated palladium producing hydrogen in the active form of palladium hydride.
Palladium is separated from aluminum, chromium, urnaium, molybdenum, and tungsten by the addition of a hot concentrated solution of hydrazine sulphate to the hot acid solution. The precipitate is dried and reduced in hydrogen. The separation from calcium, strontium, and barium is similar, except that in these cases the use of hydrazine, hydrochloride, prepared from benzylideneazine or by saturating hydrazine hydrate with hydrogen chloride, is advisable.
The separation from manganese, cadmium, nickel, and cobalt by means of hydrazine sulphate is alos complete, in spite of the existence of sparingly soluble double salts of these metals with hydrazine (Curtius and Schrader, Austr., 1895,ii, 10). In the case of nickel and cobalt, however, dilute solutions must be employed, and the precipitate must be thoroughly washed.

1 of 2 cards

GDR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Internal Secretion. The Pancreas.

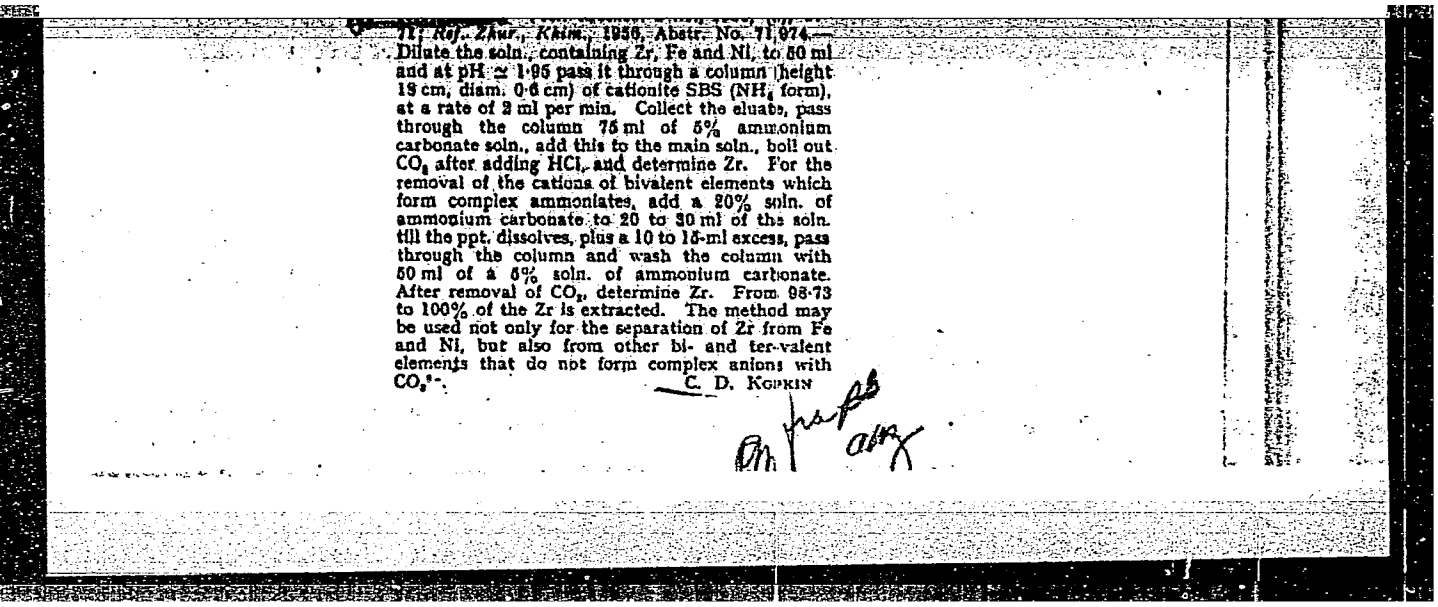
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 51142

Author : Rostoski, Otto
Inst : -
Title : Diabetes Mellitus.

Orig Pub : Wiss. Ann., 1957, 6, No 3, 193-204.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1



71. *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 71,974.—Dilute the soln., containing Zr, Fe and Ni, to 50 ml and at pH ≃ 1·95 pass it through a column (height 18 cm, diam. 0·6 cm) of cationite SBS (NH_4 form), at a rate of 2 ml per min. Collect the eluate, pass through the column 75 ml of 5% ammonium carbonate soln., add this to the main soln., boil out CO_2 after adding HCl, and determine Zr. For the removal of the cations of bivalent elements which form complex ammoniates, add a 20% soln. of ammonium carbonate to 20 to 30 ml of the soln. till the ppt. dissolves, plus a 10 to 15-ml excess, pass through the column and wash the column with 50 ml of a 5% soln. of ammonium carbonate. After removal of CO_2, determine Zr. From 98·73 to 100% of the Zr is extracted. The method may be used not only for the separation of Zr from Fe and Ni, but also from other bi- and ter-valent elements that do not form complex anions with CO_3^{2-}.

C. D. KOPKIN

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